

the nation, before the firmness of my resolution was put to a severe test. You all remember the condition of our country in 1811, and 1812, during what is called the war session. A war at that time apparently interminable was waged between the two great powers of Europe, England, and France, in the progress of which a long series of injuries had been inflicted on our neutral rights. These at length, became insupportable. Every attempt was made, by measures short of war, to redress our wrongs. They all failed. So far from arresting the course of belligerent aggression, our neutral rights continued to be steadily encroached on in spite of embargoes and the whole system of restrictive measures. We were at length (at the period to which I refer) reduced to the condition of humbly submitting, or of making an open and bold appeal to arms. There were not wanting in Congress, many (and some of them distinguished by high reputation for talents) who preferred submission with all of its humiliation. Those members denied not our country's wrongs. They were in fact but too manifest, but they doubted, whether the people would bear the burthen and privations of war. They readily conceded that the people would sustain their government in peace, when but little efforts were necessary to sustain it, but would by no means concede to them that elevated intelligence and patriotism which were requisite to bear it through all of the dangers of war. I neither so believed nor acted. I was not ignorant of the danger and privations which must ever attend a war with England, particularly unprepared as the country then was. I clearly saw our difficulties, but my faith in your virtue and intelligence was never for an instant shaken. I asked myself simply, what do the lasting interest and the honor of the country require, and not doubting, but that both would be sacrificed without resistance, I hesitatingly gave my voice for that war, which has emphatically and justly been called the second of Independence. Nor was I mistaken in my estimate of the character of the people. Sustained by their enlightened patriotism, the government was borne in safety through the stormy current of events. An honorable peace followed, and with it the important question occurred, on what footing should our peace establishments be placed. Again Congress was divided. There were many on whom the experience of the war appeared to be lost. Either not discerning what your interest required, or, what is more probable, not confiding in your disposition to make the sacrifices, which the measures necessary for the security of the country required, they were found in opposition to almost every measure proposed for that purpose. Not doubting the necessity of an enlightened system of measures for the security of the country, and the advancements of its true interest, nor your disposition to make the necessary sacrifices to sustain it, I gave my zealous efforts in favor of all such measures; the gradual increase of the Navy, a moderate military establishment properly organized and instructed, a system of fortification for the defence of the coast, the restoration of specie currency, a due protection of those manufactures of the country which had taken root during the period of war and restrictions; and finally, a system of connecting the various portions of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements. Nor again was I mistaken in your character. You nobly sustained all of these measures. Soon after the adoption by Congress of this system of measures, which grew out of the experience of the late war, I was transferred to reside over the Department of war by the appointment of our late virtuous and excellent Chief Magistrate. In this new position, my principles of action remained unchanged. Continuing still with my faith increased instead of being shaken in your virtue and intelligence, I sought no other path to your favor, but a fearless discharge of the duties of my office. Placed on so firm a foundation, no difficulty nor opposition could intimidate me. It became my duty, as a member of the administration, to aid in sustaining, against the boldest assaults, these very measures, which, as a member of Congress, I had contributed in part to establish; and again I had the satisfaction to find that a reliance on your virtue and intelligence was not in vain. Your voice was so audibly pronounced on the side of the administration, that now, instead of opposition, the struggle appears to be who shall evince the greatest zeal in favor of its measures. But it is not simply in questions of natural policy that this deep conviction of the virtue & intelligence of the American people has guided me in my public course. It has also been my constant monitor in relation to the principles of the government and its operation in reference to them. Believing that a firm reliance on your virtue and intelligence was the only safe foundation for an enlightened policy, it naturally followed, that I should take such a view of the principles of the government, and give it, as far as in my power, such a direction in its operation, as would be the best calculated to enlarge and confirm the powers of the people. That I have every so acted, I confidently appeal to my whole political course, as well while a member of the government of the state as that of the nation. And in so acting, I conceive that I have but acted in the spirit of the Constitution. According to our American conception of liberty, it can only exist where those who make and execute the laws are controlled by the people on whom the laws operate through free and equal elections fairly conducted. To enlarge and strengthen this control, whenever it is susceptible of it, and to preserve it in vigor in the actual operation of the system, I have ever conceived to be the first duty of an American citizen; for it must be manifest, that in the same proportion, that the people may lose this control, just in the same degree the responsibility of Public Agents to them must be lost, and that, in the same degree, the government must lose its democratical character. Nor have these been mere theoretical opinions. Throughout the whole of the late election which has terminated in placing me in my present situation, I never for a moment lost sight of them. I know, that it may appear indicative for me to allude to these recent occurrences, but believing that nothing that concerns the American people ought to be so considered; I without hesitation refer to the part which I acted during the late Presidential canvass. From first to last, one leading principle governed me, that the voice of the people should prevail. I feared no loss, who should be elected, than how he should be, nor did I confine this principle to others, without extending it to myself. I held myself strictly subordinate to the public voice, of which, I trust, I furnished no feeble proof, when one of the leading states of the Union, which

though at first apparently favorable, gave indications of preferring another. Actuated by the same principle, which had placed me in opposition to any scheme of controlling the election by any other power than the voice of the people, I did not hesitate, by withdrawing, to contract the sphere of selection, and thereby to endeavor, as far as in me lay, to terminate the election by the people, without its being referred to the House of Representatives. Not doubting that you entirely concur in these principles, I take the liberty, in conclusion, of offering as a sentiment—

"The responsibility of public agents to the people—the basis of our system. Let the foundation be preserved in solidity, and the noble superstructure will last for ever."

Nat. Int.

## THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1825.

TERMS: THREE DOLLARS (CURRENCY) PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

This paper will in future be put to press on Friday evening, and ready to deliver on Saturday morning.

We have been requested to insert in our paper, a handbill in answer to the certificates of Messrs. Haggins, Harrison, and Col. Thompson which appeared in our paper of the 16th ult. respecting an affair which took place at Shakertown; but as we are informed a suit has been commenced by the Shakers, we deem it improper to publish any thing on the subject until the suit is disposed of, and more especially as we understood the parties are in treaty, with a view to a compromise.

### OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

There is no gentleman in the state better qualified than Capt. Banks, to judge of the accommodations, or of arrangements necessary for the reception of an extensive collection of people; in addition to Capt. Banks' statement, we are informed that the table is under the control of Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, a gentleman and lady known to be well qualified for that situation.

### OLYMPIAN SPRINGS, June 25, 1825.

Having spent some days at this place, it gives me much pleasure to be enabled to say, the accommodations are very good. The arrangements made for company are extensive and judicious, and I have no doubt general satisfaction will be given at a price as low as they can afford.

### CUTHB. BANKS.

#### THE ELECTION.

It is the duty of an editor to fill his columns with the most interesting news to the readers of his paper. The election forms an important subject, and whether our information proves correct or not, we promise that we will at no time, wilfully mislead the patrons of the Gazette on any point. In our last we gave it as our decided opinion that the measures of the late legislature would be sustained by a considerable majority;—the accounts which we receive from both parties confirm this opinion. The extract from Jefferson county in this day's paper is from a respectable man of the opposition, that from Logan county is also from a highly worthy man of the majority. Logan county has been set down to the minority; but every account now convinces us that it will remain firm.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY ELECTION.

The following extract is truly and indeed, from a friend of the opposition, and may be considered a candid confession to his friend in Fayette county.

Extract of a letter dated in Jefferson, June 24, 1825.

"I am sorry to inform you that the friends of the new Court will prevail in this county; there are three candidates on each side of the question."

The following extract is from a county, in which the court party claim ascendancy

Extract of another letter dated in Logan county, June 23, 1825.

"I am confident in the opinion that Morehead is at this time the strongest man. At a meeting, after several of Morehead's friends had left the ground, the other party chose the time to take the vote and had a majority of one. In Capt. Bank's company we now have a decided majority; at one time they gave us only a few votes in the bounds of the company; a greater change has taken place there than any other part of the county."

### Communications.

For the Gazette.

Is the Legislative Act, entitled "An Act repealing the Act establishing the Court of Appeals and re-organizing a Court of Appeals," constitutional or not.

This is a question of great importance to every inhabitant of Kentucky; it has been a subject for the pen of many able writers, and able statesmen have used it as a theme upon which to display their powers of oratory. For my own part I have read every thing I could procure, upon both sides of the subject, and listened to every argument I could, and have come to the conclusion that the act is constitutional.

The old constitution of Kentucky was adopted on the 19th of April 1792, and the Government commenced on the first day of June of the same year. Our government according to this constitution, is divided into three departments, Legislative, Executive and Judiciary, and no person or collection of persons, being one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, without violating the constitution. It is contended by the Court Party that the Court of Appeals was established by the constitution, but certain it is, that there was no Court of Appeals, until the legislature at its first session passed an act, the title of which was "an act establishing the Court of Appeals;" if the constitution had established the Court of Appeals this act of the legislature was certainly unnecessary, for why should that body pass an act to establish a court, if that court has been previously established by the constitution? Humphrey Marshall, in his history of Kentucky, (vol. 1, page 145) in speaking of the overthrow of the United States Circuit in 1801, uses the following words, viz: "What, let it be asked in the cited clause, gives stability to either Superior or Inferior Courts? The answer must be its being ordained and established by an act of Congress, since without such an act, no court, of either description, could ever get into existence." This opinion of Mr. Marshall, a leader of the Court Party, must be sufficient to convince his followers, that if an act of Congress be necessary to establish the Courts of the United States, an act of the Legislature must be necessary to establish the Courts of Kentucky, as the constitution of Kentucky is precisely the same, in substance, as the constitution of the United States, respecting the judicial department of government. The act of 1792, establishing the Court of Appeals, continued in force until 1796, when it was repealed and another act, with precisely the same title, passed. Mr. Marshall, in his history, in speaking of this latter act acknowledges that, "it contains the properties of an original law; which had the effect of repealing the existing law and producing new commissions to the Judges, (vol. 2, page 25.) It appears then, from the authority of history, that the Court of Appeals was re-organized, in the same

manner in 1796, that it was in 1824, and we hear nothing of its being considered unconstitutional at that time—the government still existed—the country, was not considered to be in a state of revolution, nor was it thought necessary, to call in the aid of "virtue and bayonets to restore order."

But to proceed: the Court of Appeals have, it is believed, made great encroachments on the power of the legislature and the sovereignty of the people of late years. They have given such decisions, as were considered by the people, an exercise of power not "properly belonging to them." They denied the right of the people, through their legislature, to pass relief laws in any emergency. They declared the replevin and endorsement laws unconstitutional. Was not this an usurpation of power! The Legislature enacted these laws and the Governor approved them, and the Court of Appeals, assuming the power of those departments of government, declares them null and void, although the constitution expressly declares that "No suspension of law shall take place, except by the legislature or its authority."

Self-interest and the love of power, frequently induce men to do that, which they are not interested, their better judgment would, unquestionably, condemn. The court party, or some of that party at least, have declared that the leading character of the majority used their influence to get the old judges removed from office, that they themselves, might obtain their offices. It would, perhaps, not be improper to examine the case a little, and see whether there is any reason to believe, that self-interest had any bearing upon the minds of their ex-honors, when they gave these decisions.

The legislature passed a law, declaring that commonwealth's paper should be taken in payment of taxes, and that all the officers of government should take it in payment of their salaries; and that it should be taken in payment of debts, unless the creditor would wait two years. The judges then, according to this law, were bound to take commonwealth's paper in payment of their salaries. The judges deny the right of the legislature to pass such an act, and declare that the kind of money that is in circulation at the time the debt is contracted, (or its equivalent) can alone, satisfy that demand; and it follows of course, if their decision be correct, that they have a right to demand \$1500 per annum in specie, or its equivalent, because the government agreed to give them that sum, when there was no money in circulation but gold or silver or paper at par. I do not pretend to say, that this circumstance biased the minds of the court, but take it in connection with the language they use in their response and there is some reason to suspect it. They declare in substance (for I cannot quote their exact words) "that their salaries were moderate at first and being reduced one half by depreciation were wholly incapable of raising them above the common wants of life." That a man should wish "to raise himself above the common wants of life" is quite natural; and that a judge should attempt to do so, by a decision of his own, is not altogether impossible, when it is considered that "error of opinion in a judge is not a sufficient reason for his removal from office" and that if the people did not condemn the decision they would receive \$750 per annum, in silver more than they had had for a few years past. This, I must confess, looks a little like their ex-honors were adjudicating upon their own cases.

At the August election of 1824 it was understood by the people that General Desha was in favour of removing the judges, whilst Tompkins, his opponent was in favor of sustaining them; Desha was elected by a large majority which goes very far to prove that the people were against the judges. Accordingly the legislature repealed the act establishing the court, and re-organized a Court of Appeals. It is generally admitted that the legislature can repeal any act which is passed solely for the benefit of the people not interfering with private rights. If the doctrine be correct, this act must be constitutional, unless it can be proven that the legislature created the offices of Chief Justice and second and third Judges of the Court of Appeals, not for the benefit of the people, but for the benefit of their ex-honors and that those offices were their private rights. But it is contended that the judges were not removed, according to the constitution, by impeachment or address. The twelfth section of the sixth article of the constitution, declares that "Judges, Clerks, &c. shall hold their offices during good behavior, and the continuance of their courts." This certainly admits that courts may be discontinued, and as the legislature established the court, the legislature had a right to discontinue it. The Judges held their offices during the continuance of their court, and no longer, to the opinion of the majority, than the tenure of "good behavior" entitled them to hold them. If it still be urged that this act was a violation of the constitution, I contend that the act of 1796 was also unconstitutional; and if that be contrary to the constitution the original act of 1792 must still be in force, and John Boyle, William Owsley and Benjamin Mills, (as they held their commissions under the act of 1796) never were constitutional Judges, and all the decisions of the court since 1796 must, consequently, be null and void.

The present Court of Appeals, having been established in the same manner as the old one, is in every respect as constitutional a Court as that was. The minority wish to re-estate the old Judges; but they must first remove the present judges. Will they impeach them or remove them by address? Or will they, in their emergency, agree that judges may be removed from office by repealing the act establishing their courts, but, admitting the old judges were restored to office, what would be the consequence? Their decisions would be confirmed—their right to annul laws established—their salaries established at \$1500 per annum from the time they came into office—the salaries of other judges and many other officers of government must be made equal to specie, and the "people's taxes" must be raised, if not "doubled" to meet the increased expences of government.

OSCAR.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Bradford—What an unequal contest exists in Kentucky on the question of the power of the Court to legislate—take from the friends of the judges 500 lawyers and as many more active men of the towns and villages and what a deplorable state that party would be in,—not a single member on the side of the Judges could be elected from any one county; yet with this small force not one in a thousand of the population of the State, they will be able to elect between 30 and forty members, or about one third of the legislature. How does it happen that so small a body should be able to do so much, and to even aim to wield the destinies of the State, is worthy the most serious consideration of the great body of the people of Kentucky.

A CITIZEN.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Bradford—In the last Reporter, its excellent editor asserts that the old court party ticket will succeed in this county by several hundred more of a majority than it had last year. I would ask Mr. Smith if he means to say it will triumph, by the same rule that he predicted that Judge Tompkins was to have been elected over Gen. Desha 10,000 votes! It is a fact, that in spite of Mr. Smith's prediction, which of course every one will allow was Gen. Desha's most formidable obstacle, he was elected by a clear majority of upwards of 15,000 votes; making a difference of 25,000 against the wise editor of the Reporter.

Where? By the rule of three, how many ought to be the majority of the people's ticket, this year in Fayette, Mr. Smith having predicted that it will be beaten three to one? CALCULATOR.

Dr. Byrle will deliver a sermon in the Methodist Church on the Fourth of July. Service will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will continue about one hour, so as not to interfere with any other arrangement of the day. The discourse will bring before the public the American Colonization Society, and its tendency to prepare the road for the establishment of a Society in Kentucky, auxiliary to that Society.

The length of the biographical sketch of the life of the Hon. W. T. Barry in this day's paper, has precluded the insertion of the letter of Col. Y. Ewing, as an offset to the letters of Bowman and Shelby, together with several other communications. They shall appear in our next.

### DIED.

On the 20th ult, in Fayette county, about 4 miles from Lexington, Mr. Thomas D. Wal, an old and respectable member of the Baptist church.

### ATTENTION!!! ARTILLERY CADETS.

APPEAR in front of your Arsenal on Monday  
The 4th of July,  
At four o'clock in the morning  
In uniform complete with 13 rounds of blank cartridges  
You will be dismissed precisely at 6 o'clock for the day. It is expected every parading member will be upon the ground precisely at the hour. Recollect it is the Anniversary of American Independence, and no man (on such an occasion) should be missing at ROLL CALL.  
Per order  
J. M. PIKE, Captain.

J. B. COLEMAN, O. Serg.

### JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, LA FAYETTE To the People.

BEING a series of numbers published in this paper, and now collected and given in pamphlet form, with a sketch of the life of the venerable Apostle of Liberty, whose signature has been assumed, by the writer of these numbers, with the reasons why that name was preferred to any other.

In this small tract, the "principle that the people through their representatives, have the right to make the laws, and that public functionaries are responsible to them," is ably defended, as the foundation on which the Temple of Liberty is firmly based, and the doctrine of the irresponsibility of the Judiciary exploded.

### COLOURING.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the above business at his former stand on an alley leading from Main street to High street, between Captain Fowler's on Main street, and Mrs. Briggs' on High Street, and will warrant his colours to be permanent.

The rates are as follows:—  
For deep blue ON COTTON, per pound . . . 75 cts  
— 3 qrs. do do do . . . 61 1/2  
— half do do do . . . 37 1/2  
— pale do do do . . . 13 3/4

For deep blue ON WOOL per pound . . . 50 cts  
— 3 qrs. do do do . . . 37 1/2  
— half do do do . . . 25  
— pale do do do . . . 13 3/4

N. B. At the same place SILKS and CLOTHS will be dyed black and various other colours, and GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES SCOURED and colour renewed.  
JACOB H. WEIGART.

Lex. July 1, 1825—26—3t

### One Cent Reward.

AN ARMY from the subscriber, living two miles north of Lexington, on Saturday last the 25th ult. an apprentice boy to the coopering business, named FRANKS RIFLE. All persons are cautioned from harboring or employing him, as I am determined to prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law, and any person apprehending and bringing him to me, shall receive the above reward and no thanks.

DAVID WILSON.

July 1, 1825—26—3t

### I have a likely Negro Woman.

Twenty two years of age, with three male children, for sale, or for exchange for a likely, young Negro man. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, three miles east of Lexington, on the Limestone road.

BEVERLY A. HICKS.

July 1, 1825—26—4t

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Lexington Library on the 4th June the following persons were elected Directors of the Institution, for the ensuing year, viz:

DAVID C. STILEMAN, R. J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
JAS. A. BARKS, THOS. CURRY,  
JAS. W. PALMER, JAS. M. PIKE,  
WM. A. LEAVY, JNO. M. McALLA,  
JOS. TOWLER, JAS. COWAN,  
JAS. HARPER, ROBT. FRAZER,  
THOS. NELSON.

A quorum of them met, swore into office on the 8th and appointed Thos. Anderson their Treasurer, James Logue Secretary and Librarian, and Nelson Nicholas, a Director, in place of Thos. Curry resigned.

### Important.

ON TO-MORROW AT 4 O'CLOCK  
TICKETS in 7th Class Grand Masonic Hall  
Lottery rise to THREE DOLLARS—until that time they can be purchased at  
PIKE'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE  
For \$2 50 only. The unparalleled sales this fall, enables the Manager to announce the drawing positively to take place about the

30TH INSTANT.

Those who are anxious to secure some of the valuable Prizes at the present low price, are earnestly recommended to apply immediately.

The Scheme announces the rise to take place on the 1st of July, but by a wrong calculation made by the Manager, in the Reporter of Monday last, (thinking the month came in on Saturday, and saying "Saturday the 1st of July") he considers it his duty to give the public until 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, to make their purchases at the original price.

July 1, 1825.

FOR SALE.  
A VALUABLE TRACT OF  
183  
ACRES  
Of first rate Land, lying on Cane run, about five miles from Lexington, binding on the Iron Works road, on which there is about twenty acres cleared with log cabin on it, the remainder wood land well timbered with timber of the first quality.  
For terms apply to the Editor or to  
Lexington June 22d 1825—24—4t.

The Unprecedented Demand.  
ALREADY made for tickets in the 7th Class Grand Masonic Hall Lottery justifies the Manager to say the drawing will  
POSITIVELY BE MADE NEXT MONTH.  
All in one Day.

The novelty of this Scheme containing 129 more prizes than Blank's, the certainty of two tickets (one odd and one even number) drawing at least one prize and possibly Three Prizes; the fact of all the prizes being floating from the opening of the wheel until the drawing is completed, together with the unprecedented demand originating from the superior advantage which the Scheme presents, induces the manager to suggest to distant adventurers the propriety of sending their orders as soon as possible.

On the 1st Day of July Tickets will rise to THREE DOLLARS.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

June 16th 1825—24—4t.

### The United States Literary Gazette.

THIS work has been before the public one year. During that time it has received a larger subscription than any new periodical publication within our knowledge. And the subscription is now constantly increasing. The design of the work was universally approved by those, whose practical knowledge of the state of our enlightened and "reading public," made them best qualified to judge both of its merits and of its probable success. It has succeeded. And the belief that we should "supply an existing demand," has been confirmed by its success. We shall, therefore, proceed in the execution of our design, with a firmness and confidence, which have received increased strength from assurances of support from gentlemen, whose interest in the literature of our country has long been felt and acknowledged.

The strength and variety of talents in our country were never so great, nor so deeply and fervently engaged in their favorite pursuits, as at the present time. Some few gifted minds are devoted to almost every department of human knowledge with an energy and intensity, which cannot fail of results honorable to themselves and to the character of their country. The talents of our country are placed under circumstances in many respects peculiar to our country. And it would be an anomaly in the progress of the moral and intellectual condition of man, if these peculiar circumstances should not have their effect upon our literary and scientific productions. We have not yet equalled all the fine models in the arts and sciences, which have been set before us by nations, older and under far different circumstances. But the intellectual energies of a young and thrifty nation cannot for ever be confined to imitation. They will find a more summary course to distinction, than to yield to others the privilege of making the model and deciding alone upon the merits of their imitation.

Where all the physical, moral, and intellectual powers of a country are developing themselves with such astonishing rapidity, it would be strange indeed, if the stronger and bolder minds, should not break out into some new channels, and show forms and modifications peculiar as the circumstances by which they are influenced.

We mean to watch the efforts of native genius & talents, and render to them the honor they deserve. But we mean not to encourage a childish national vanity. We can afford to discriminate among our productions. And while we bear decided testimony to the merits of those, which are worthy, we shall never shrink from our duty to administer seasonable and salutary reproof upon those, which have nothing to recommend them but the perseverance of their authors, in obtruding them upon the public.

We deem the subject of education, one of national importance. No nation can either obtain or preserve their freedom, without attention to it. The public morals—the public religion—and the public happiness depend directly and essentially upon the means and efficiency of the public instruction. We believe this is one of the spheres, where human exertion may be applied with the greatest hope of accelerating the progress of improvement which characterizes our age. We cannot state, in few words, what we think has been done, and what remains to be done, in this important department of human knowledge. But we shall discuss some of its leading principles as occasions present themselves, and shall give such intelligence upon subjects connected with it, as we think will be useful and interesting to the public. The plan of our work is adapted to the state of society in which we live, and it has received the sanction and approbation of the public. We trust it will be executed in a manner to be interesting and useful to them, and at the same time honorable to our literature. These are the only conditions on which we shall deserve, and the only ground on which we expect or wish for greater encouragement.

In changing the form of our work, some other improvements have been made, which deserve notice. At the suggestion and in compliance with the wishes of many of our friends, we have printed our Reviews in a larger and a fairer type; and we have excluded advertisements altogether. By this arrangement there may be a small reduction in the quantity of matter, but the convenience to the reader will, we apprehend, afford an ample equivalent.

The work will be published on the first and fifteenth days of every month. Each number will contain 40 pages octavo. It will be printed with new types on paper of a very good quality, and each number stitched in a handsome cover, containing a title page and table of contents. It will be sent to distant subscribers on the day of publication, by the mail of that day, or in any other way, they may prescribe. It will be forwarded to any part of the United States to new subscribers, upon the receipt of one year's subscription \$5.

Published by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD, & Co. for the Proprietors. All communications in any way relating to the United States Literary Gazette, are to be hereafter directed to JAMES G. CARTER, Boston.

April 1, 1825.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Washington 4th June 1825.  
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until the 31st day of June next, for furnishing the following Cannon Balls, viz: Seven thousand five hundred 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at Fort Delaware, near Newcastle, Delaware.

Six thousand 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at New Orleans.

The Balls are to be cast in iron moulds, and to be delivered on or before the first day of October 1826. They will be inspected at the manufactories, and at the expense of the United States; but they are to be delivered, at the places mentioned, at the cost and risk of the contractor.

The Proposals should be made, separately for each parcel, and should state the price per pound. Persons disposed to offer proposals will be furnished, on application, with the dimensions of the balls, and the regulations for inspecting them.

GEO. BOMFORD Brig. Gen. on Ordnance Service. Printers of the laws of the United States are desired to publish the foregoing once a week, and to transmit to this Department, with their accounts, one of the papers containing the advertisement.  
June 15, 1825—24—5t.





## POETRY.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Oh! ON PROSPECT HILL the residence of R. H. Esq. by a gentleman who was particularly attached to the family—and who is now no more.

Gay retirement, rural ease,  
I envy joys that flow from these,  
Oft from dull study, care to kill,  
I view the happy Prospect Hill.

Not Windsor woods, or Clifton heights,  
(So famed by poets for delight),  
Nor all the scenes in cit or ville,  
So pleasing as the Prospect Hill.

Where bowing clusters learn to twine,  
And fruit trees shade the tender vine,  
There in the cool thy charms I feel  
And greet the friendly Prospect Hill.

The Locust shade, the sugar grove,  
The garden where I love to rove,  
Where pink and rose their sweets instill,  
Invite me to thee—Prospect Hill.

In entering at the friendly gate,  
I shut out all that bids me not to wait,  
While friends are fondly waiting till,  
They welcome me to Prospect Hill.

From thence how strange th' inverted eye  
The town appears to magnify,  
So near or so far from a hill  
Is changed at magic Prospect Hill.

Long could the muse delight to chime  
In numbers soft and rolling rhyme,  
Where rural joys his fancy fill,  
And flowing from the Prospect Hill.

But care disturbs his thrilling breast,  
And penny corrodes his rest—  
He quits by force and not by will,  
The sweets of happy Prospect Hill.

And when again by fates decreed,  
I shall return to hill to thee,  
With what emotions then I will  
Enter thy gates sweet Prospect Hill.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

AT THE SIGN OF THE  
Cross Keys,  
Main street Lexington,

By Nathaniel M. Simpson;  
WHERE accommodations both for Man and Horse  
may be had of the best the country affords, and  
on the most liberal terms.



2 or 3 HACKS  
Are constantly kept, for the  
accommodation of those who  
wish to hire.  
May 5th, 1825.—18-1f



**FOR SALE.**  
A VALUABLE TRACT OF  
163  
ACRES

OFF first rate land, lying on Cane run, about five  
miles from Lexington, bordering on the Iron Works  
road, on which there is about twenty acres cleared with  
a log cabin on it, the remainder woodland well tim-  
bered with timber of the first quality.  
For terms apply to the Editor hereof.  
Lexington June 23d 1825.—24-1f

## FOR SALE.

A VERY LIKELY MULATTO NEGRO  
GIRL, about five years of age.  
APPLY to the Printer for further information  
May 25, 1825.—21-3f.

## \$10 REWARD!!

Strayed or stolen, on Friday night,  
the 20th May, from Squire's pasture  
A Dark Sorrel Horse.  
4 years old, fifteen hands high, long  
switch tail—the only marks perceptible  
his right hind hoof white; above the same on the hip  
a very small white spot—about before. I will give  
the above reward if taken out of this county, and delivered  
to me in this place or five dollars if taken in the county  
and all reasonable expenses.  
JOHN CARTY, Sen.  
Lex. June 23, 1825.—25-3f

## Lancasterian Seminary.

THE UNDERSIGNED being associ-  
ated in the education of youth do  
pledge themselves to those who may  
lease to patronize their institution,  
to devote their best efforts to the  
progress and improvement of their  
pupils both in moral and literary at-  
tainments.

**Classical and Scientific  
DEPARTMENT.**  
Under the charge of Mr. O'Hara  
TERMS OF TUITION in this Department are as fol-  
lows:  
Classical Course, 10 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks;  
Scientific Instruction 10 dollars per quarter of do.  
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography,  
Seven dollars and fifty cents per quarter of twelve  
weeks.

**The Lancasterian School**  
Will be under the same regulation as heretofore—  
with the exception of a change of the season from  
five months to twelve weeks.—The terms of tuition  
will therefore be four dollars per quarter of twelve  
weeks, including the lessons, slates, pencils, fuel, &c.  
usually furnished in this institution.  
Tuition to be paid in advance.  
WM. DICKINSON.  
CHARLES O'HARA.  
June 23, 1825.—25-1f

**\$100 REWARD IN CURRENCY**  
WILL be given to the person who will give  
each information, as will enable us to pro-  
secute to conviction, the person or persons who  
falsely entered the Shop of the subscribers on the  
morning of the 14th inst and took there from the  
sum of—dollars in Silver, U. S. paper, Com-  
monwealth paper and change Tickets.  
A. LOGAN & SON  
Lexington, May 23, 1825.—21-1f

## Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and  
extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware  
selected with care expressly for this market, contain-  
ing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,  
do. Tea do. do. do.  
Plates Twiflers & Muffins,  
do. Oval Dishes,  
do. Covered do. very handsome,  
do. Soup Tureens  
do. Sauce do  
do. Bakers and Nappies,  
do. Mugs and Pitchers,  
do. Basins and Ewers,  
do. Teapots, Sugar and Creams,  
do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers,  
do. Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c.  
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome,  
Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every descrip-  
tion which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very  
small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of  
**HEMP.**  
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Lexington Public Ad-  
vertiser, or for Advertisements published in that  
paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle  
their respective balances, either by payment of the  
money or giving a note. Those who do not comply  
with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged.  
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f.

## WANTED.

A GARDNER for the BOTANIC GARDEN, he  
must be sober, trusty and skillful. Apply to the  
Printer.

—ALSO—  
An undertaker to quarry Stone—and 100 Cedar or  
Locust posts 9 or 10 feet long—Apply as above  
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f.

## HONEY.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale at his  
Drug & Apothecary Store No. 3, Cheapside,  
a large quantity of strained Honey by the keg or  
pound.

JAMES GRAVES.  
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f.

## Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen,  
well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and  
who can come well recommended.  
JOHN EADS.  
Lexington March 24, 1825.—12-1f.

## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER  
has just imported from  
Philadelphia, and is now  
opening at his Store on  
Main Street, in Lexing-  
ton, opposite the Court  
House, a choice assortment of

## GOODS.

Selected with great care by himself;

Among which are the following Articles, viz:  
Superfine BROAD CLOTHS and Cassimeres, ass'd  
Police Cloths, Flannels and Baize, assorted.  
Figured and Plain Bombazettes do  
Denmark Sattins and Silk Stripes do  
Irish and Russia Sheetings do  
Table and Russia Diapers do  
Irish Linen and Broilings do  
Linen and Cotton Drillings do  
Furniture Calicoes, and Gingham do  
Wide and narrow Fancy Calicoes do  
Cotton and Linen Cambricks do  
Long Lawn and Cotton Handkerchiefs do  
Jaconet and Mul Mul Muslins do  
Figured and Plain Bomb do  
Canton Crapes and Crapes Robes do  
Crape and Cotton Handkerchiefs do  
Italian Crapes and Crapes Scarfs do  
Pink Muslin Robes & White do. with coloured  
borders  
Plain and Figured Silks do  
Figured Silk and Gause Handkerchiefs do  
Bandana and Black Silk do  
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose do  
Silk and Beaver Gloves do  
Narrow Silk, Two and Buttons do  
Ribbons, Tapes, Laces and Edgings do  
Tortoise Tucking and Side Combs do  
Wide and narrow Domestic Plaids do  
Domestic Cereassian Plaids and Bed Ticking ass'd  
Furniture and Domestic Checks do  
Brown and Black and Cotton Sheetings do  
Fine Sea Island and common Cotton Shirts do  
Silk Merseilles and Valencia Vesting do  
Boiling Cloths, from No. 1 to 7 warranted do  
Soft Morocco and Leather shoes assorted  
Best Madeira and London (particular  
WINE.

Best 4th Proof FRENCH BRANDY.  
Best IMPERIAL  
GUN POWDER and  
YOUNG HYSON  
TEAS  
FOAT SUGAR, COFFEE  
AND CHOCOLATE  
Alspice, Pepper, Cloves and Mace  
Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Mustard  
Best Bengal Indigo and Patent Blacking  
Madder, Copperas and Alum  
Queens, China and Glass Ware, assorted  
Window Glass and Cut Nails  
Spades and Shovels.  
Crabbing and Grass SCYTHES  
And a general Assortment of  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.  
Those GOODS being laid in very low, and with  
such great care, that all who may want to purchase  
will find it their interest to call.  
ALEX. PARKER.  
Lexington June 9, 1825.—23-1f

**WINE.**  
Best 4th Proof FRENCH BRANDY.  
Best IMPERIAL  
GUN POWDER and  
YOUNG HYSON  
TEAS  
FOAT SUGAR, COFFEE  
AND CHOCOLATE  
Alspice, Pepper, Cloves and Mace  
Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Mustard  
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ALEX. PARKER.  
Lexington June 9, 1825.—23-1f

## Botanic Garden.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following Work

To grub and plough about 7 acres of ground.  
To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones.  
To lay about 100 Curie yards of a stone fence.  
To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, around part  
of the ground.  
To Cart Tan bark and other objects by the day or  
the load.  
To procure and plant One Thousand young trees,  
Shrubs and Vines, from the woods.  
Apply to the Superintendent G. S. Rafinesque by let-  
ters left at Capt. Pike's or Thomas Smith's.  
N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instal-  
ments due on their shares to the Treasurer of the com-  
pany.  
Feb. 3 1825.—5-1f.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his  
SMITH SHOP to the Corner  
of Upper Street, between the Epis-  
copal and Methodist Churches, where  
he carries on the

**WHITESMITH BUSINESS**  
in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steel-  
yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all  
sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on  
and for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and  
assures them and the public that no pains shall be  
spared to make them well satisfied both in quality &  
price of the work done at his shop.

Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith  
Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.  
THOMAS STUDDAN.  
N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn  
the trade.  
Feb. 10, 1825.—6-1f.

## SLAVES FOR SALE.

An excellent LOOK and WASHER, aged between  
40 and 50 years. Also a boy 16 years of age,  
who is acquainted with quilling in a bagging factory.  
Enquire of the Printer.  
Lexington, April 14, 1825.—15-1f

## LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumption.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infal-  
lible, and a rival to all others, but as possess-  
ing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present pre-  
valing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to  
consumption. A timely use of these drops may be  
considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza,  
Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty  
of Breathing, Want of Sleep  
arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is  
singularly efficacious. A particular attention to  
the directions accompanying each bottle is neces-  
sary.

The following certificates from respectable gen-  
tlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined,  
to show that this composition is one which enlighten-  
ed men are disposed to regard as efficacious and  
worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's  
improvement upon

## La Mott's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to  
the public, as being well adapted to those cases of  
disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4,  
1824: James Post, of White-Crook, Feb-  
ruary, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and  
John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th  
1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th  
1825.

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this oppor-  
tunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in  
commendation of your excellent Cough Drops.  
For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary  
complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak  
and my strength failing. I used many popular  
medicines, but only found temporary relief, un-  
til by a continued use of your valuable drops, I  
have been blessed with such perfect health as to  
render further means unnecessary.

Rev. EBENEZER HARRIS.  
Salem (N. Y.) January 12th, 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor,  
Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affix-  
ed in his own hand writing to each bill of direc-  
tions. Be particular that each bottle is encloped  
in a stero or check label, which is struck on  
the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. C. DAWSON  
Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P.  
M. WEDDELL, Druggist, Cleveland—GOOD-  
WIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A.  
FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS  
and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Lou-  
isville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Win-  
chester Ky and at the

## DRUG STORE

OF JAMES GRAVES,

Lexington, Ky.  
Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar  
single; nine Dollars per doz.  
May 25th 1825.—1 year.

## Book BINDING.

ALEXR. DRENNAN & SONS,  
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry  
on the above business opposite the lower market house,  
Lexington. Any commands they may be favoured  
with, shall be punctually attended to.  
N. B. At the same place  
Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and  
various colours.

Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the  
Colours renewed.  
Lexington, Feb. 10, 1825.—6-1f

## NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant  
assortment of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**  
ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIAN & DOMESTIC.  
He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS  
& CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for roofs—Bick-  
ing Cloths—Leghorn Bonnets—Olive Oil in canis-  
ters for machinery, &c. His good will be disposed  
of on reasonable terms.  
To those purchasing to sell again he can offer in-  
ducements.

JOHN TILFORD.  
Lexington, April 11, 1825.—15-1f

P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg,  
from the Union Mills, for sale.

## JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here.

## Garden Seeds.

The last year's growth. For Sale by the Subscri-  
ber,—also

**Patent Polish Shoe Blacking.**  
Suitable for ladies' as well as gentlemen's shoes; is  
a preservative to the leather, and gives a beautiful  
polish, at 25 cents currency a single box, and 25  
per cent deduction, wholesale. For the conveni-  
ence of families, it will be sold at 50 cents per  
pound, without tin boxes. He has likewise for sale,  
cold pressed

Castor Oil, Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c.  
JOHN STICKNEY,  
near the Ky. Bank.  
Lexington, Feb. 8.—6-1f

JOHN M. HEWETT,  
TRUSS MAKER.



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on  
hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:  
The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel,  
The newly invented and much approved double-  
headed Steel.  
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and  
Trusses for children of all ages.  
Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and  
Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without  
springs, and with private pockets,  
Ladies' Gendemen's, and Blisses Back Stays, to re-  
lieve pains in the breast,  
Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers,  
Female Bandages, &c. &c.  
All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

## The Tailoring Business.

In its various branches, continued as usual.  
Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-1f

## FOR SALE

145  
ACRES OF FIRST RATE  
LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frank-  
fort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal-  
lance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house  
and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette  
county, and an indisputable title. The above land  
being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd,  
and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the  
heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of  
the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be  
made known by him and the land shown, &c.  
GEORGE ROBINSON.  
Lex. April 1, 1824.—14-1f.

## WHISKEY

WHISKEY of a SUPERIOR  
QUALITY for sale by the  
BARREL

DAVID MEGOWAN.  
upper end of the market house.  
LEXINGTON MAY 10th 1824.—20-1f

## FOR SALE

A SMALL FARM OF  
30 ACRES

In the same date neighbourhood  
of LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it, comfortable buildings for two  
families if necessary—good water—meadows &  
orchards,—under good fence—and sufficiency of wood  
land. Terms can be made very favourable.  
Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,  
or Col. JAMES TROTTER  
Lex. Aug. 1824.—37-1f

## MOROCCO

## MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public  
that he has commenced the above business in  
Lexington on Main Street and from a long experi-  
ence in one of the principal cities in Europe, and  
the United States also; he flatters himself he will  
produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union  
suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers  
Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty  
per cent less than imported skins.  
This he hopes will induce the consumers in the  
Western Country to give a preference to their own  
manufacture  
N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL or  
hand.  
PATRICK GEORGEAN.  
January 13th, 1825.—2-1f

## LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice Law in the Circuit and County Court  
of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon  
and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will re-  
ceive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.  
Lex Dec. 20, 1824.—25-1f.

## LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS  
Lexington, April 6 1824.—15-1f.

## LAW NOTICE.

JOHN W. TIBBATTS & J. O. HARRISON.

HAVE united in the Practice of the LAW in the  
Fayette Circuit Courts. Their Office is kept  
in the room immediately above the Office of the Clerk  
of the County court.

April 7, 1825.—14-1f.

## It must not be forgotten

THAT ONE OF THE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE

**\$40,000 LOTTERY**

Recently drawn in the City of Baltimore, was sold at  
**PIKE'S OFFICE.**

And that he has TICKETS now for sale in several  
other Eastern Lotteries, all to be concluded within  
30 days. Among the Brilliant Prizes of which are  
to be found—  
1 of 50,000 4 of 10,000  
3 of 20,000 5 of 5,000

Independent of a Great Number of \$4000, 3000,  
2500—2000—1000—500—&c. &c. &c.  
Tickets from \$5 to \$10 only—and prizes  
will be paid at his office as soon as presented. Or-  
ders from any part of the United States will re-  
ceive the most prompt attention, if sent paid, and  
addressed to

J. M. PIKE, Lexington Ky.  
May 12 1825.—19-1f.

## \$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Com-  
monwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and con-  
viction of the person, who broke into my store room  
in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth  
inst and took out of my money drawer about two hun-  
dred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the sub-  
scriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-  
five and sixty-two-and-a-half cents notes. Persons  
holding tickets for the above sums are requested to  
bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or  
to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The  
public are desired to observe particularly of whom they  
receive tickets of the above denomination issued by  
DANIEL PRICE  
Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825.—3-1f

## \$100 specie Reward!!!

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near  
Lexington, Fayette County (Kentucky) on the  
20th day of December last, a Negro Man named

## QUILLA:

About 21 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches  
high, slender made, of copper complexion; he had  
on a grey livery coat and pantaloons, took with  
him a drab grey coat with 3 or 4 capes, with other  
clothing